LINA EDWIN'S THEATER.—"Mazeppa," and "His ast Legs." Frack Drew. NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"The Black Crook."

OLYMPIC THEATER.—At 2 and 8: "Wee Willie Win-ie." G. L. For. STADT THEATER.-"The Robbers." Mme. Seebach. WALLACK'S THEATER.—"Faint Heart Never Won Fait Lady," and "Used Up." Lester Wallack.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS .- At 2] and 8: "Cinderella." SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway.

WCOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.—At 2: "True to the Last," at 5: "St. George and the Dragon." Thompson Troupe.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1871.

Gen. Changy is still retreating, the Prussians having captured Camp Conlie, and occupied Beaumont, taking many prisoners. - Gen. Bourbaki has been checked near Belfort. - Gen. Faidherbe's army is said to be again advancing. - The French have gained some nimportant successes south of Orleans. --- New batteries were opened by the French south of Paris, but fards. = Senor Nibolo has been elected President of Paraguay.

In the Senate, yesterday, the House amendments to the bill increasing the amount of five per cent bonds authorized by the Funding bill were concurred in. A me morial was presented from the American Institute concerning a proposed industrial exposition in this city on the centennial auniversary of the nation's birth. A bill was introduced to prohibit States from taxing foreign in surance companies. The bill seding jurisdiction to the State of Ohio over the Dayton Asylum was passed. A communication was received from the President in rela tion to the Ku-Klux outrages in North Carolina. The bilto refund to the States the interest on the money exl pended during the Rebellion, for war purposes, was de bated. —— In the House, the Naval Appropriation bill was reported. The bill to regulate the treatment of cat tle on railroad-trains was passed. The Omnibus Appro printion bill was finished in Committee of the Whole The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed. Messrs. Wilson of Massachusetts and Morrill of Maine

have been reflected to the U. S. Senate. —— Frederick T. Fredinghuysen has been nominated for U. S. Senator by the Republicans of New-Jersey. —— Frank Blair, in the Missouri Legislature, has reiterated the sentiments expressed in the famous Broadhead letter; he will be elected U. S. Schator to-day. —— A bill has been introduced into the State Assembly for the removal of the State Capitol to this city. —— A severe snow-storm has occurred in Illinois. ——— Two destructive fires have taken place in Chicago. - The Connecticut State Temperance Convention is in session in Hartford.

The San Domingo Commissioners sailed yesterday. Gen. Neill, commanding at Governor's Island, wa arrested, and released on a writ of habeas corpus. == A State Temperance Convention met at Trenton. Gold, 110j. 110j. 110j. Thermometer, 27, 42, 36.

As if the Nathan murder had not been rendered horrible enough, Judge Bedford has permitted Count Joannes to bring his absurd charges against an unfortunate client into court, and there is to be a legal investigation of them. Surely this is a wanton trial of publie patience.

The country detectives could doubtless teach our boasted city policemen a lesson in cunning -or honesty. They have secured the man suspected of the mysterious robbery and attempted murder on the Albany train, without waiting Petersburg; the apathy with which the Ottofor offers of reward or for Chicago detectives to show them the trail.

A Canadian correspondent asserts elsewhere, on the authority of Dominion officials, that the ness at Nikolaieff-all indicate plainly enough in charge for violating the Revenue, not the long existing between the two contiguous Emcase, now receiving official attention at Wash- understanding. The policy of Nicholas in atington, a very different aspect.

The Appropriation bills in the House are not as far advanced as they ought to be, and there is evidently to be this session no exception to the rule of hasty consideration of these important measures. The Military Academy bill place once held by the all-powerful Stratford was yesterday passed, and the Omnibus bill de Redcliffe, taken up, but only one or two paragraphs were considered.

The Democratic Convention in Connecticut yesterday nominated the present State officers the next Election. From the character of the resolutions adopted by the Convention, it is to be inferred that the approaching election involves only National issues, for State politics are not mentioned in them.

The Virginia Senate has n't a very high appreciation of art. It has voted only six hundred dollars for a portrait of the late Gen. Lee to grace the halls of legislation. No one displayed the taste of refusing to appropriate nobler and more faithful Virginian, Gen. George H. Thomas.

harmony. The house of Saulsbury, which owns United States Senatorship well worth keeping

the ex-Governor, Eli. How natural and delightful it will be if the retiring Senator prevails upon his affectionate relatives to have him elected to grace the Gubernatorial chair!

The Senate has voted to restore to the soldiers of the Dayton Asylum the citizenship which an unjust decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio deprived them of just in time to defeat the return of Gen. Schenck to the House will not hesitate to do like justice, and ago, upon evidence not only glaringly insuffi- In the columns of The Commercial Mr. Brooks place beyond question the right of the maimed defenders of the Union to representation.

Will not the country members of the Legislature come to the rescue, claim their share of the spoils, and save us this threatened affliction? There is actually a proposition to build another State Capitol in this city at an | with less. expense, to begin with, of \$10,000,000. Pray remember that Tammany has an unfinished job in the new Court-House which keeps the sister by the Bosphorus have already produced City impoverished. Will not that suffice?

The country friends of Tammany Hall will begin to suspect Mr. Tweed, its proprietor, of downright meanness in trade. He has proposed to take away from the Legislature the distribution of the tax levies and a consequent percentage of the spoils, and confine the assessment, collection, and disbursing of the tax to little creatures of his own creation in this city. Here is further indication of the approach of the millennium of honest men.

The "Land-grabbers" were greatly discouraged at the last session of Congress; but they are incorrigible, and are again in force in the lobbies. Their latest effort seems to be to throw open the public lands of the South-West to non-residents and rich corporations. the numerous applicants for subsidies for defeat the schemes of both.

The fruit of the causeless split in the Republican party in Missouri is now to be reaped. We are to have Frank Blair as the has been everything by turns-Free Soiler, Republican, gallant soldier as well as soldier of fortune, bankrupt cotton planter, bankrupt politician, absurd Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and retired statesman. He can't well stay in the Senate long without making some sort of a turn; and whether he supports the Democrats or fights them makes very little difference-he will hurt them all the same.

The return of Frederick J. Frelinghuysen from Democratic New-Jersey is far more than an offset to Blair's return from Republican Missouri. Our friends in Missouri have put forward a man whose fitness the whole Country recognizes; and the place of New-Jersey in the Senate will be one of deserved honor.

The battle of Le Mans was the most important event of the war since the capitulation of Metz, and will perhaps have a greater influence on its final result than even that great victory. The extent of the French disaster was not exaggerated by the first reports, nor can the importance of the victory to the Germans well be overestimated. Gen. Chanzy's army, in confused flight to the North-West, has been closely pursued by the victors. On the 13th inst. the Germans had advanced ten miles beyond Le Mans, and had eaptured without resistance the intrenched camp at Conlie, second in importance only to that of Châlons. On the following day Gen. Chanzy took up a position for defense somewhere north-west of this camp, and on the approach of the Germans gave French story from Bordeaux of this battle, of our system of government. It may safely them battle on the 15th. We have only the and that embraced in a sentence; but, brief as The Methodist Book Committee confined itself to it is, it croaks of disaster. The center of Chanzy, we are left to infer, gave way, and naturally his flight toward Cherbourg was continued.

EUSSIA AND TURKEY.

positive acquiescence, on the part of the threatened Power. Since the publication in affairs was strikingly foreshadowed, our Euro- ing conscience of the nations. pean mails have brought us many confirmatory evidences of the view there taken. The especial kindness and cordiality with which Gen. Ignatieff, the Russian Embassador, was received by the Sultan on his return from St. tempting to gain the shore of the Bosphorus by threats and violence was, after all, less effectual than the patient and gentle diplomacy Pera the influence now exercised by the milder | to it. Ignaticif, who seems to have succeeded to the

The whole purpose and scheme of the Russian Government appears to have been most thoroughly and adroitly changed. England is treated with contempt. She is not consulted before the issue of the Gortschakoff circular, for what, we trust, may be a signal defeat at and her protests are regarded with cold politeness afterward. No attempt is made to conciliate Austria. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg relies upon her fears to keep her quiet. France is for the moment out of the question. The efforts of Russian diplomacy have been directed exclusively, and it would appear successfully, to gaining the passive cooperation of Prussia and to soothing the coy fears of Turkey. Recent letters from Constantinople show that the Sublime Porte is not in the will, therefore, be surprised that it further least startled by the talk of war raised by the Black Sea question. It has not even called an equal sum for a portrait of that other out its reserves, or done anything by way of the clash, Mr. Hastings adopts a course patching up its tattered army. The able and which we have no hesitation in saying will well-informed Hungarian correspondent of not meet the public views. When Mr. Pott The London Times reports with some sur- flattened down a copy of The Independent, It is sweet to see brothers dwelling together prise the prevalent impression in Turkey crushed it beneath his boot, spat upon it with and dividing the fat offices of the land in that the maintenance of the neutrality of great ceremony, and threw it into the fire, rethe Euxine is not a matter of any special marking that he should like to treat the edithe State of Delaware, evidently thinks the importance. We published yesterday a dis- tor of that despicable sheet in the same way, patch from Constantinople saying that the and was thereupon cordially invited by his

strikingly illustrate the changed attitude of Tammany Court-Room is too small a field Danube. On the other hand, the Austro-Hungarian Cabinet, in its own fitful and irregular manner, is exerting itself to increase its influence across the river. Its courts in Pesth have | Moreover, the rules of the House would probjust condemned Prince Karageorgewich to ably exclude a great deal of eloquent vitupereight years' imprisonment for complicity in the ation and personal slander which might give murder of the Prince of Servia, two years cient, but the greater portion of it extorted by the rack and the bastinado from the victims of the barbarous inquisition at Belgrade. This Junius and Slurk; while The Express, with its verdict will merely tarnish the good name of playful fancy and Voltairian wit, might conthe Austrian courts, and will not conciliate tinue to cover the character of Mr. Hastings the Servian politicians who wanted the head with a picturesque embroidery of the meanest of the exiled Prince, and will not be satisfied and most humiliating sins that the devil ever

The evidences of this contemplated change of protectors on the part of the wayward some effect on public opinion in England. There is a natural feeling of resentment at Turkish dishonor and ingratitude, and some long-cherished tradition of the Foreign Office. to which Mr. Brooks confesses that his party But there seems to be combined with this a is addicted ought to be fully disclosed. If the certain feeling of relief that a vicious and troublesome ward is to be taken out of the nation's hands. And it is probable that this sentiment, reënforced by the powerful arguments to be drawn from the force of actual circumstances, will be sufficient to prevent any war as a result of Russia's new attitude the good which may result from the great on the Black Sea.

PUBLIC CONSCIENCE.

A great advance in national morals is marked by the attitude of the country in the San Domingo question. It is not many years since But these have active and formidable rivals in the violent annexation of the Antilles was a policy openly avowed by the leaders of a powsteamship lines; and it is not unlikely-at erful party, and accepted without question by least let us entertain the pleasing hope-that all their followers. The Democratic masses the too great eagerness of the factions may saw without protest a conference of diplomatists at Ostend, meeting to plot the forcible seizure of an island belonging to a friendly Power, without consulting the wishes either of the colonists or the Home Government. Now, however, when one of the richest jewels of the next Senator from that State. Well, Frank | Caribbean is just within our grasp, when the measure of acquisition is equally desired by the Executive and flattering to the national pride, we see the country refusing to be carried away by the temptations of the Anglo-Saxon land-hunger, and quietly awaiting a full investigation of all the facts, and a careful pondering of all the circumstances of the case. Especial stress is laid upon the instructions of Congress to the Commission to examine most rigorously the temper of the people of San Domingo, to ascertain if they heartily desire to throw in their fortunes with the United States. If so, and the conditions seem not unfavorable, the annexation will doubtless take place. But if the eminent and trustworthy gentlemen who form the Commission shall report that a considerable portion of the population of the Island prefers independence to union with us, the

project will be dropped at once. The unscrupulous spirit of territorial acquisition which is presumed to influence republican governments has long been the theme of the monarchical moralists of Europe, and their constant illustration has been the policy of this country under its Democratic managers who administered the Government in the interests of the exacting system of Slavery. But since the nation passed through the ordeal of war in defense of its own rights and its own existence, a deeper respect for the rights of others has possessed the public mind. There is now no thought of extending our borders except by amicable purchase, and by the unsolicited action of a people who may wish to share the advantages be asserted that there is not a nation in Europe whose foreign policy is distinguished by so delicate a regard for international equity and the inalienable rights of peoples. Not a cabinet of the Continent recognizes any rule but its own interests in the matter of appropriating territory, and if they indulge in The indications are increasing that the de- the formal sanction of a plebiscitum, it is signs of Russia upon Turkey are likely to only when they are sure of the result or when meet not only with no resistance, but with the ballots are arranged and supervised by authority. We stand in this matter, as it is our office and our duty to stand, as an ex-THE TRIBUNE last week of the remarkable ample to the rest of the world, training up to letter from Vienna in which this state of a higher standard of civilization the awaken-

BEOOKS AND HASTINGS. The spectacle of a gentleman who controls that powerful organ The Evening Express waging political and personal warfare with the editor of a paper of such enormous circulation man Government regards the industrious oper- as The Commercial Advertiser must be under ations of the Imperial Navy-Yard at Poti; the any circumstances an awful and instructive unconcern exhibited in Constantinople in re- experience. The Express and The Commercial gard to the fleet lying in such ominous readi- are two of the greatest newspapers in the world. Both are celebrated for enterprise in Granada, lately seized at Port Hood, was taken that the feeling of hostility and distrust so the collection of news, vigor of thought, and force of expression; and The Express is more-Fishery laws. If this is true, it gives that pires has given way to something like a cordial over famous equally for its physical and its moral beauty. A conflict between these Titans of the press cannot therefore be contemplated without emotion. The collision of two locomotives running at full speed in opposite of his son. Mentschikoff never enjoyed in directions on the same track would be nothing

But the battle is taking an unfortunate turn. When Mr. Hastings charged that Mr. Brooks had "availed himself of his position as a Member of Congress to put money in his pocket," and Mr. Brooks retorted that Mr. Hastings was a confessed libeler who had been compelled to make affidavit of his own infamy, disgrace, and public humiliation, the quarrel seemed to be very pretty as it stood, and we could not conceive of any chance of spoiling it. There ought to have been such a furious spattering of ink, such a brandishing of shears and paste-brushes, such a bombardment of heavy leaders, such a rain of italics and small capitals, as had never been witnessed since the editor of The Estansiell Gazette viewed the editor of The Eatanswill Independent, " personally and politically, in no other light than as a most unparalleled and unmitigated viper." But while mankind with bated breath awaits

decided that he shall give place to his brother, to this project of revolt. Nothing could more Mr. Brooks is quite right in declaring that a gentlemen come out. Even Congress has a great deal to do, and can hardly spare the time for a proper supervision of the battle. zest to the controversy if conducted outside. those of Demosthenes and excelling those of invented. A still more important consideration is that Mr. Brooks will hardly have an opportunity to continue in the committeeroom those interesting revelations of the seerets of the Democratic party about which he dropped a few words the other day on the floor of the House. The dark practices of bribery and corruption Democracy have for years kept depraved and infamous men employed as spics in our camp, public morality requires not only that the traitors should be exposed but that the party which pays them should be held up to public reprobation. In fact there is no end to Brooks and Hastings conflict, if it be fought out publicly and with the proper ferocity in the newspapers to which it belongs. But taking it out of journalism, and even out of Congress, and putting it into a Tammay Court-Room, is making a business of what ought to be a pleasure.

A WORD FOR CHICAGO. Those new, busy, ambitious, go-ahead cities which stud the Great West have many admirable characteristics, with one that we deprecate-a disposition to disparage and "pitch into" one another. They ought rather to bear one another's burdens," and rejoice to minister to each other's growth and consideration ; but they don't. Here, for instance, is the lively young city of Greeley, Colorado, not yet nine months old, if we count from the day in which the frame of its first building was raised, which, having taken a miff at its elder sister, Chicago, speaks of her, through The Greeley Tribune, in the following supercilious and disdainful fashion:

"Calcago is getting a few back-sets these days, the auses of which are well worth considering. The greater part of the corn raised in the central part of the State, a considerable quantity of provisions, and first-class beef attle, also, sheep and hogs, destined for Eastern markets, do not now go to Chicago at all, and transportation is directly East by Toledo, and other points, while the goods required for the merchants of the interior come by the same route. This 'go-by' on the part of several railroads is a serious matter, and it is having a noticeable effect on the business of that city. The wholesale merchants, having consulted together, have acroed to send out no more commercial agents to solicit orders, and a great many stores are for rent. Another fact indicates the general prostration as much as anything else, which is, ,000 servant-girls are out of employment.

"The truth is-and the Chicago people may as well open their eyes to it first as last-their city has ceased to be a main objective point in Western travel and trade. For thirty years, the center of population and of intense activity has been gradually imoving westward, and it may be said that it moves a considerable fraction of a mile every 24 hours. We all know this to be the caseknow that this movement is as irresistible as destiny. A new apportionment for Congressional representation, soon to be made, will give this general statement new demonstration. Of course, Chicago will always be a great distributing point for the North-West, and no power, and no future development of country, nor of natural resources in any quarter, can deprive her of this advantage. But we maintain that she cannot continue to be the distributing point for the trans-Mississippi and Missouri country; and we assert that within ten years a new city-a new distributing point is to be built up; and it is toward this new unknown point that many lines of transportation, are blindly, as it were, pointing and feel-charities of his grave followers. What truth ing their way; the same as plants and vines, growing in the dark, struggle to find their way to the light."

-Our Colorado namesake is affectionately arged to read the poem of Dr. Watts beginning with "Let dogs delight to bark and bite," and desist from these invidious and carping criticisms on the venerable rival whereof the City of Greeley seems unreasonably jealous. There is ample room and scope for both of those aspiring municipalities.

HOW TO MAKE PEACE.

That "bachelors' wives and old maids' children" are kept under admirable family discipline, was noted long ago; but the dexterity and success with which some people manage other folks' business has many other illustrations. Thus The World instructs Bismarck

and Von Moltke: "How brilliant and glorious would have been the campaign of Prussia, if she had had the wisdom to stop after the victory of Sedan and the capture of the great fortresses of Eastern France! She could easily have held what she had conquered; or, at all events, it would not have been more difficult to have defended Alsace and Lorraine against recapture by the French than it will be in any future war. If the French strongholds in the neighborhood of the Rhine are essential to her future security, she possessed them already, with as great a ower to hold them as she is ever likely to have in the future. If Prussia had taken a defensive line on the border of that part of the conquered territory which she is determined to hold, she might have saved herself a great part of the expense of this protracted and burden-

some war." Comments by The Tribune.

The World forgets that the German armies are simply the German people armed, and that these cannot well remain in arms forever. They would like to return to their families: The World would keep them on the frontier indefinitely.

If the Germans had done what The World prescribes, this war would have lasted for ever. France would have refused to make peace on the German basis, since she would have nothing to lose by protracting the war. Had Germany been worsted as France has been, she would have been told long since that she [was wantonly, culpably prolonging the war, when she might end it at any moment by conceding to France the well-won boundary of the Rhine.

A Railroad across the slender waist of our continent is to be constructed-that is, its construction has been commenced-through Honduras, from Truxillo on the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific. It is a British enterprise, and seems to be fairly backed by British capital. The New-Orleans Republican says:

"Honduras is a very wealthy State, possessed of fine agricultural lands, and intimately associated with the four Central American Republics of Guatemala, San Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The interoceanic railroad now in progress of construction from near Truxillo, in Hondaras, will have its Pacific terminus on the magnificent Gulf of Fonseca, one of the most beautiful bodies of water on the American continent. The road

the most accesible commercial center to do the business of this road, paying for the products of Central America with flour, bacon, dry goods, hardware and woodenware. the Russian Government, which has for many years been sowing the seeds of disaffection to Turkey through all the Principalities of the meant for mankind. Let the honorable with flour, bacon, dry goods, hardware and woodenware. It is the trade of empire that is thus about to be opened up at our very door; for what now goes to Europe across the Isthmus of Panama or around Cope Horn will then seek a market out of some port near the town of Truxillo, or through that ancient city itself. Great Britain, Germany and France have hitherto monopolized the business of Central America, by establishing large commercial houses throughout the different States which traded directly with Europe. The length of time required to order and receive goods, and to make remittances, has not beretofore interrupted these transatlantic merchants in their monopoly, because of the necessity of shipping through Pacific ports. But, now that their markets are to be put into direct communication with the world by this Honduras road, the facility of shipping directly from our ports will disturb the old routine. It, therefore, becomes our merchants, whose greatest interest is in the Gulf trade, to at once take notice of this Honduras enterprise, which promises to extend the mouth of the Mississippi to the beautiful Guif ' Fonseca."

PAUPERS.

The pauper in the body politic threatens to be the one unsolvable problem just now in England and here. Our triends in Philadelphia and the guardians of the poor in London especially appear to find the burden more than they can bear. What business a man who can't work and is not ashamed to beg has to live at all, is a question apparently too hard for these gentlemen. Even the bugs of creation find their uses in museums, or, cased in amber, may give rise to poetic inquiry as to "how the devil they came there?" But the pauper, they complain, dead or alive, is so much waste matter. Society spews him out. Science will have none of him. This class and order are, alas! but too well known. There is no doubt as to how he got here. He has not only come already, but he keeps coming every year, a gaunt, unweaned army, in swaddling bands; and he claims it to be a religious duty so to keep on coming in perpetuum. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that the patience of these guardians of alms-houses should wax threadbare, and that they should strive to lessen the weight by every laudable means open to them.

In one of the English work-houses these means embraced the inclosing of contumacious paupers in air-tight cells over night; kicking to death; smoking out women who were trying to escape by the infirmary chimney with chlorine gas, the infirmary being filled at the time with sick and dying patients. At St. George's-in-the-East the guardians divide the trade of the alms-house among themselves, one supplying the paupers with boots and shoes, another with liquor, a third being tinker in general for the boilers. The chaplain complaining that the bacchanalian brother kept the paupers not only drunk, but busy stealing to pay for their grog, he was incontinently taken by the nape of the neck and kicked out of the Board. One nurse was exported for an unpleasant habit she had of shaking the dying paupers to hurry their exit -the witness apologizing for her, in the last case of the kind, by alleging that "Mrs. Sul-"livan did take an onreasonable long time dying."

Our neighbors in Philadelphia have massed all their dead weight of pauperism in Blockley alms-houses, and the meetings of its guardians are anticipated in that city of brotherly love by reporters and people as the best of raree-shows. A certain Mr. Parker, it appears, steadily complains that the bread served to the paupers is not to be distinguished in taste or appearance from wet sand; that the wards are fuller and fouler than the Black Hole of Calcutta, and that their inmates are dying like sheep, and certainly with no unreasonable waste of time. The reverend old Quakers who constitute the rest of the Board as statedly reply to him not by investigation of the difficulties, but by threats of "kicking him out" and oaths against "jabbering bean-poles," calculated to create astonishment in the minds of all who are accustomed to revere Penn and the boasted there may be in Mr. Parker's allegations we know not, but the very language of the guardians increases the doubt we have often expressed of the expediency of placing large bodies of the helpless wards of the State, whether paupers, idiots, or insane, in the care of a few men who naturally soon come to regard misery as a mechanical weight to be overcome by a general hard system and rule.

In England the boarding-out system is rapidly coming into general use with regard to their paupers, and, we doubt not, a plan approximating to it will before long be found the most in accordance not only with benevolence but economy in this country.

WORK IN CITY AND COUNTRY. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: You say of "thousands of poor labor-

ing men:" "They persist in seeking (or pretending to eek) work where it is not, instead of going (or staying) where it is." One meets with similar statements to this almost every day, in this, that, and the other New-York journal. Of probably 500 articles I have read on the subject, not one has even remotely hinted at the true reason why men leave the country and come to the city. The reason is exactly the reverse of that given above.

Men leave the country because there is no work there,

and come here because most of the work of the country is rapidly being concentrated in the cities, and especially in New-York and the region around it. The concentration of capital and the superior facilities at its command for manufacturing, enable it to drive out of the market all small manufac turers of the interior-tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths even, bakers, confectioners, watchmakers, &c., &c.-in fact, all small capitalists-flooding the interior market with goods manufactured here, selling them at a less price, though they are generally of an inferior quality. The consequence is, that the artisans or mechanics are driven from the home market with the goods which they were employed to manufacture, and are compelled to go where those goods are manufactured-that is, to New-York-or do nothing. This is the true reason why thousands annually leave the country, much against their

York—or do nothing. This is the true reason why thousands annually leave the country, much against their inclinations and preferences, and come here for employment. The New-York capital which drives them from home, as if that were not a sufficient infliction, drags them here, as if resolved to finish them.

This question of men's crowding to the efty lies deeper than is sometimes acknowledged—I will not say perceived—for the reason is so plain that it does not seem possible for any one to miss it.

As to there being plenty to do in the country, I myself am working by the side of a farmer—a thrifty, shrewd, money-making farmer—who, neverthelees, has left his farm to the Winter and come here to work at his trade; for he has a trade, and can do better than to stay at home. There are also five others working in the same reason; and the city is full of such instances. Now, if This TRIBUSE will tell us what the remedy for this is, it will solve one of the weightlest problems of the age. The problem is, How can the industry of the country—and not concentrated in some one or two "narrow necks of land," so that people can stay at home, live and die among their friends, and not be compelled to abandon all they most cherish, for the exquisite privilege of breathing the air of New-York, which is the reason generally assigned for their coming here!

Comments by The Tribune.

Comments by The Tribune. That some work tends from the country to

the cities, is true; but the opposite tendency is quite as strong and well-grounded. Long ago, the business of Tanning was concentrated in and around the cities: now, it has followed bark into the far glens of the mountains. Formerly, all the Clothing and in the family. While its members carry out the old and honored Democratic doctrine of rotation in office, they are careful that the process shall not dispossess themselves. The Hon. Willard Parker having enjoyed the Echastorial dignity for many years, it has been Echastorial dignity for many years, it has been the old and honored Democratic doctrine of rotation in office, they are careful that the process shall not dispossess themselves. The Hon. Willard Parker having enjoyed the Echastorial dignity for many years, it has been that no countenance should be afforded by it the state of the former and in surged to come into Committee as oline the family and the Colonag and Shoes sold in this meant agricultural wealth, and it will not, Sir." So when Ear. Hastings denounces Mr. Brooks in South the susceptible of becoming the center of branch roads into Nicargana and Guatemata. It will not, Sir." So when Ear. Hastings denounces Mr. Brooks as a liar, and is urged to come into Committee and it will traverse a country of wonderful agricultural wealth, and it will the susceptible of becoming the center of branch roads into Nicargana and Guatemata. It will not, Sir." So when Ear. Hastings denounces Mr. Brooks of the former and its will traverse a country of wonderful agricultural wealth, and it will to do so, he replied, "I will not, Sir." So when Ear. Hastings denounces Mr. Brooks in a saliar, and is urged to come into Committee and prove his words, he answers, "I will not, sir." I will not, Sir." So when Ear. Hastings denounces of the Economic of the former and lite susceptible of becoming the center of branch roads into Nicargana and Guatemata. It will not, sir." I will not, sir." I will not out the committee as a liar, and is urged to come into Committee and it will traverse a country of wonderful agricultural wealth, and it will the Boots and Shoes of the former and lite susceptible of the former made in really all the Boots and Shoes of the market were made in real valled to come into Committee and it will trave see

side of the cities half a century ago; now, book-printing tends away from cities, though not so fast as it should. Nail-making, Furniture-making, and a hundred other branches, once almost confined to cities, are now largely diffused over the country, as they should be. Our correspondent has noted but one side of the truth.

The radical vice of our present social economy is a current presumption-acted on, though not avowed-that Work is to be mainly performed by Hirelings-that no man can find work unless he can induce another to hire him. Now, one who has nothing but his hands must often find work at first as a hireling; but he ought to regard this as a temporary condition, from which he is speedily to lift himself by industry, integrity, and frugality. As a general rule, a man who knows how to read and has a thimbleful of brains ought to learn and save sufficiently to set up for himself by the time he is twenty-five years old-and he ought not to marry till he does. But our young men too generally have expensive and vicious habits, whereby their earnings are devoured; so that they marry (if at all) as journeymen, and then find their expenses so heavy that they can't save; and so age and infirmity creep on, and find them in the way of a younger and suppler generation. Thence the way down to a pauper's grave is direct and not very long.

We dispute the assumption that a man of full age must find a "boss" who will hire and pay him, or remain idle and hungry. That assumption is an impeachment of Divine Providence. Many a man has struck off into the wilderness with less than \$10 in his pocket, and hewed therefrom a farm on which he has brought up a large family of well-trained, intelligent children. One hundred thousand of our young men should do this every year; and blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, wagonmakers, tailors, &c., &c., should swiftly follow them. We can't all be hirelings; but every man of tolerable capacity may be his own employer, by the time he is twenty-five years of age and evermore, if he only will. It costs effort, economy, energy, perseverance; but the thing can surely be done. Why not try it?

SALT IN CALIFORNIA.-The San Francisco Bulletin says:

"At least half the Salt used on this coast is obtained in California. The locality is in Alameda County, on the other side of the bay. Here there are a number of lagoom, some several hundred acres in extent. When the Winter is over, at the beginning of March, the wafer of the bay is let into the large pends, which are called evaporating ponds. It is here left exposed to the heat of the sun till the first of Juse, when it has, in consequence of the evaporation, assumed the appearance of a thick, milky liquid. It is then transferred to other and smaller ponds, where it settles - that is, the lime, alkali, and other impurities, sink to the botton, and leave only a purely saline liquor. This is trans-ferred to vats, which, for the fine kinds of salt, are made of wood, but, for the coarser, are merely pits dug in the earth. In these the final evaporation takes place. and, toward the beginning of October, the remaining water is drained off, and the sait left in large lumps, ready for removal. It is then brought to the city in sloops to be refined. There are about twenty people engaged in the business of salt-gathering, and they employ in the proper season over 200 men, white men and Chinese, in raking it, attending to the evaporating ponds, etc. They receive in general \$1 50 per day and board. Besides the salt obtained here, there is a small quantity brought from the neighborhood of San Diego. The balance of what is refined in this market comes balance of what is refined in this market comes from Mexico. Only about a tenth of the salt used here is imported from Turope. Of the salt reflued in this city, there are five grades, varying in price from \$16 to \$35 per tun. The salt-refining works of this city supply all the coast from Alaska to Mexico, and even the Sandwich Islands. The whole value of the business is nearly \$500,000, and the number of people afford ed employment in this State by the manufacturing and refining is 260. This industry will increase largely still, as the fishing and dairying interests of this coast develop, and may in time be made of very great importance."

-So, you see, it is n't the New-York "Salt 'Monopoly" that makes money out of the production of Salt under the present Tariff in California.

PERSONAL.

Theodorus McLeod, son of the Rev. Dr. Mc-Lead of this city, has been admitted to the bar of Pitte burgh, Penn., and is practicing in partnership with Christopher Magee, esq.

There is a rumor that Mr. Ferry, the newly elected Senator from Michigan, is to become the son-in law of the other Senator from that State, Mr. Chandler, and that this prospective relationship gave him an advantage over his competitors. Love thus became a post-

A story, attributed to Wendell Phillips, is told, to the effect that he went one Sunday to a fashionable church in this city, in company with a colored man Several of the pew-holders wished to eject the melan thrope in spite of Phillips's assurance that he was a gen-tleman by hirth, breeding, and association. They were all inexorable until the outlor declared his companion to be worth \$1,000,000, when all the New-Yorkers at once clamered for an introduction.

The late Rev. Albert Barnes provided in his will that if the avails of his copyrights should altogether amount to \$1,000 per annum, then, so long or as often as this should occur, the sum of \$100 should be appropriated to the use of some student preparing for the ministry. Said student to be a graduate of some college and to be selected for the first five years by the Professor of Theology at Princeton, and afterward by the Professor of Union Theological Seminary.

Ihaka Whaanga's official correspondence is not wanting in either brevity or clearness. He conveys, as follows, his approval of Immigration and Temperance to the Native Minister, New-Zealand:

"Priend, mintations to ron. I have received your circumort of the proceedings of the Parliament. You my truly t

report of the proceedings of the Parliament. You say truly that he has cause there are so few Europeans in New Zealand that there is until work nor money. I have one word so ear to you. Let Huropeans I set here to cover the ground. This is another word of yours to use to a you have created have requested that sprinteness former may not be allowed to be sent to their districts, and that you, the Assembly, or sented therefor, I fully consent that drink should not be brought into endustricts. That is all. From your loving friend.

"To Mr. M Lean.

"I be a sent to the property of the pro M. Erekmann, well known as the joint author

of the stories of the wars of the First Empire published under the name of Erckmann-Chatrian, lately spoke as follows of himself and his literary career to a correspondent at Pfalsburg: "Let me tell you," he said, "I am German by race, by idiosyncrasy; Protestant by religion. The pain I feel at what I have to witness now is unspeakable. When I first met here my dear colinborateur, M. Chatrian, and we began our literary career, I said to Chatrian, and we began our literary career, I said to him, 'Let us consecrate our lives to a noble object; let it be our ambition and our toil to reconcile these two great antagonistic races, who can impart to each other such immense mutual benefits.' We had to begin by writing things—short stories and sketches—to calch the public ear, which did not satisfy our own judgment, but we were true and loyal to our convictions, and success came at last. What do you think we have derived from the popular edition of our writings? We get only one-fifth of a cent per number profit, and yot we have already received \$65,000, and this although we were prescribed by the late Government. The Moniteur was ordered to retuse our advertisements; the railway book-stails of France were prohibited exposing our books."

A characteristic protest against the writing of verse, from Thomas Carivle, has just been made publie by Dr. Bennett, to whom it was addressed, and who has printed it in a collection of "testimonials" made to further his application for the Secretaryship of the Lon-don School Board:

don School Board:

"Your name hitherto," says Mr. Carlyle, "Is known to me chiefly as associated with verse. It is one of my constant regrets, in this generation, that men to when the gods have given a gentus (which means a light of mediagence, of courage, and all manufalness, or else ments nothing) will insist, in such an entriest line as ours has grown, in bringing out their dryine gift in the shape of verse, which now no man reads entirely in earnest. That a man has to bring out his gift in werets of any kind, and not in silent divine actions, which aleas are fit to express it well, seems to me a gress misfortune for him; but that he should select verse, with its half credibilities and other sad accompaniments, when he might have prose and be wholly credible, if he desired it; this I lay at the door of our spiritual tenchers (pedants mostly, and speaking an obsolete dinicet), who thereby lincalculably rot las